

APPENDIX C

CUBIT

Standard of Measurement

The Cubit and a Hand breadth

What meter defines A Kingdom District (AKD)?

“And behold a wall on the outside of the house round about, and in the man’s hand a measuring reed of six cubits **by the cubit and a hand breadth**: . . .” Ezekiel 40:5

Let us begin at the end. We will state our conclusion and then direct the inquisitive to *some* of our reasons.

- All BRANCH Plans and Computer Aided Design Drawings (CADD) are drawn in **inches**.
- BIBICAL Cubit used to define, design, and build AKD, AVHM, ETC is Twenty-five inches (25”), or 635 millimeters, long exactly.
- Cubits (q) are noted on plans for general measurements.
- Details are dimensioned in inches to a standard tolerance required by a given part and/or machine, mold, etc..
- Standard exact length of the AKD-INCH will be calibrated on all instruments prior to building any parts.

The following are some reasons for these determinations:

To make complete sense of this section you will need to read *Civilization One*, a book on ancient measurement systems and their survival and revival in the modern era.

“The dimensions of our planet have been known for thousands of years.” Knight & Butler, *Civilization One*

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Civilization One references studies, and reverse engineering of a complex unified measurement system used by the builders of British Megalithic projects like Stonehenge in England, the Ring of Brodgar, in Scotland and the Great Pyramid of Egypt. This study left the authors of *Civilization One* with the opinion that the builders of these Megalithic structures used a pendulum and the stars, and/or Venus, to calculate and calibrate their meters. The results were an integrated system of measurement which included time, space, volume and weight based upon the earth, and its rotations. From these measurements our clocks, i.e. time units, Hours, Minutes and Seconds have evolved, as well as many modern weights and measures.

So, a good place to begin to understand this subject is Christopher Knight and Alan Butler's book: ***Civilization One: The World Is Not As You Thought It Was.***

Chris and Alan discuss Professor Alexander Thom's work on what they call the Megalithic people, a people that lived 5,000-6,000 years ago and developed what Professor Thom calls a Megalithic Yard (MY).

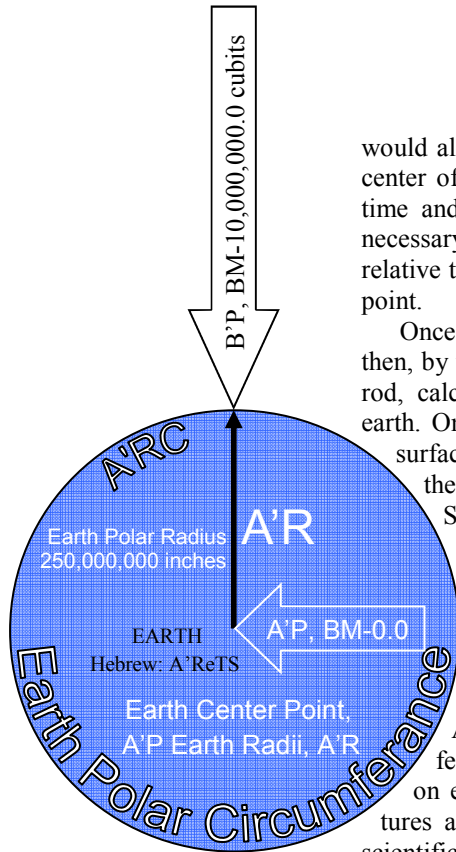
We differ with Chris and Alan on a few points, but find their discussion to be carefully thought out and a good place to start your thinking on this matter. Chris and Alan do a great job transporting the reader around the earth, demonstrating measurement interconnections to the MY, and the various measuring units used in the past and present. They however, in my opinion, missed emphasizing two very important units of measure in use today, and that is the *British Inch* and the *Acre*.

There is a very good reason that they missed these units. They rightly recognized the system our forefathers used 5,000 years ago was a *surface* measuring system. This is why it correlates in several ways with the modern French metric system. (See *Civilization One* pg 29+) The metric system is a surface based spatial system based on the *polar circumference* of the earth.

We believe the inch and the 25 inch cubit (q) are based on the *polar diameter/radius* of the earth [eArth (A)]. And the *Acre* is a 100q square derived from this eArth Center Radii unit (A'CR) at the same time and place the Megalithic Yard (MY) was developed from the eARth's Circumference (A'RC).

Once the earth's surface AREA was calculated other dimensions could be computed such as its diameter or radii. This

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would allow the designers of the system to compute the exact center of the earth using the stars as reference, pendulum for time and geometry for calculations of this immutable point necessary for their Absolute Surface Elevations (A'Levation) relative to or UP from a single center point (A'Point) the A'Pe point.

Once our ancestors computed the earth's center they could then, by using a scale, i.e. the inch, 25 inch cubit and a 6 cubit rod, calculate the relative Elevation (A'L) of any place on earth. Once they had established A Benchmark (A'B) on the surface relative to A Single Center Point (A'P) they could then MAP (Mark A'Tee Point) all ELevations (A'R To Surface = A'RTS) and contours relating to the surface grid of the surrounding country. This then would be a reason for making a Megalith site, to provide A Benchmark Contour Site (A'BCS) for absolute surveying and mapping the ARea around the site and to establish its relationship to A Single Center Point Radii (A'R).

An A'BSolute Building would need to have special features for identifying its exact location and elevation on earth relative to the A'P and A'R. These special features allowed the observatory attendants to calculate other scientific data such as the earth's speed, volume, weight, etc.

The difficult question is, how does the straight line eArth Center Radii (A'CR) interface with the curved line of the circumference, (A'RC)?

Since the A'Point (BM 0.0) is the only constant on this irregular globe, the center point is the most important point to establish. Once that is established, all B'Point surface elevations (A'L) can then be established relative to this zero-A'Point. The center of the Earth then becomes our ultimate BenchMark (BM 0.0) which is calculated relative to a revolving point "B" on the surface. This means that the equator and the poles are not ideal places to establish this point because there one lacks the triangulation necessary to make the A'Point calculations in the first place.

A careful study of this center point would also point to the fact that the earth does not actually revolve around its center but instead revolves around the center of gravity between the moon and earth. This aside, once this A'Point is hypothetically

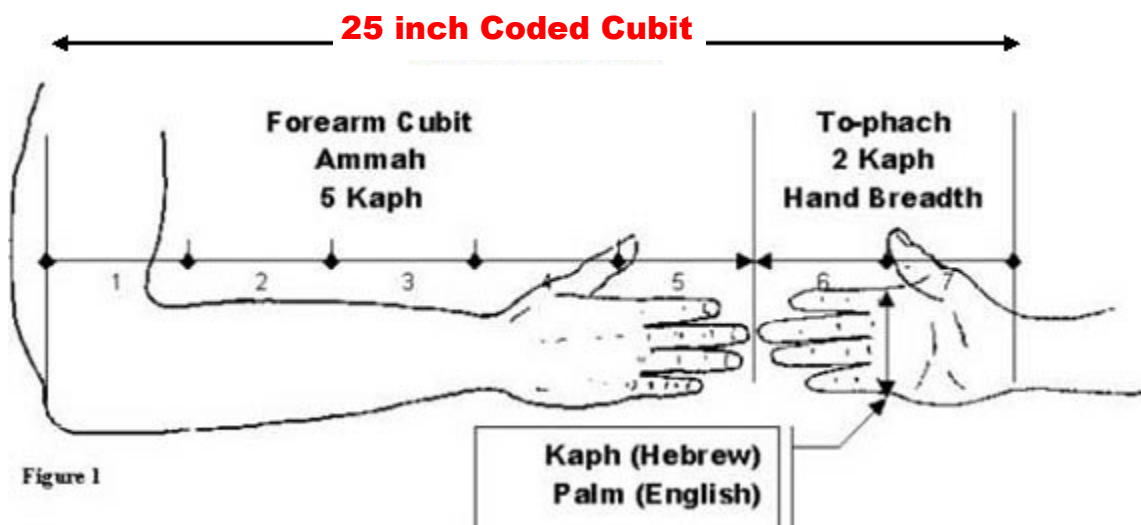
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established it becomes the A'Radii-line's 'A'-end point.

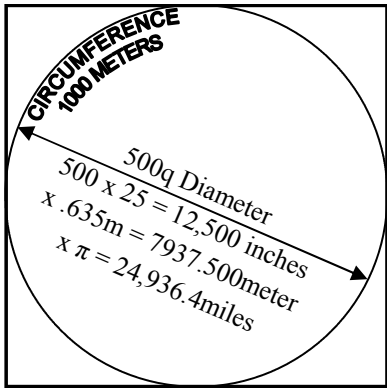
The other end of the A'R-line, at the earth's surface, is the 'B'-point, the Surface (A'BSolute) BM at the end of the line. Only one of these would exist on the earth for the purpose of calibration a standard unit such as the 25 inch cubit. It is our best guess that this standard A'BS BM will be found to be located within the Great Pyramid in Egypt.

Now, from Civilization One, we don't know how the ancients arrived at the subdivisions of this line, but we can deduce these from the British measurements neglected by Chris and Alan, that is the *inch* and the *acre*. Once these base units are incorporated in the system, we believe, the system will be more comprehensible by someone interest in this study.

Let's start with 'A'CR' Line and divide it up into smaller unites. To begin with we have a dilemma because it appears that the inch units of measure we use today are slightly off from the ideal of the original design which is A'Center Point to earth's surface, which was 250,000,000 inches. But since this is a Bench Mark line, it does not really mater where the end of the line ends up on the surface, as long as we can mark that end somewhere upon the surface, or subsurface and we locate the other end on the absolute 0.0 Center Point.



ETC MEASUREMENTS
500 CUBITS (q) SQUARE



A 500 cubit Diameter circle has a 1,000 meter natural relationship between the 25-inch cubit (q) and the metric circumferential if an inch is rounded off to 1.000" or 2.54cm.

In an accidental discovery we multiplied 500 cubits by 25 to arrive at the inches (12,500") in this circle/square, and then we multiplied this by the length of the cubit in meters (.635) and arrived at a number 7,937.5 which is very close to the equatorial miles around the earth. Not sure what this means, but you math geniuses might find it interesting.

As it turns out, if we use the inch that we use today, *A'CRLine* is about 23,000 feet or 7 Kilometers below the earth's surface. To bring this line to the surface we would need to add 0.0011" to the inch, i.e. 0.028 millimeter. This is a very small error but it adds up over a long distance. So how does the BRANCH solve this dilemma?

We leave things as they are. One inch is now exactly 2.54 centimeters. This leaves us short of the earth's surface, but that is okay for the point we are trying to make.

So, without calibrating the units we will simply logically subdivide *A'Line* into 250 million US inches. What is a good first unit subdivision, 1000 divisions?

If you divide this radius line up into 1,000 segments and name them *A'D*'ecimal Division; then *A'DD* equals 6,350 meters or 20,833.33 feet, which is 250,000 inches, and you have 1/1000 of the earth radius (*A'R*) per *A'DD*.

Next divide *A'DD* into 100 parts (63.5 meters, 208.33 feet and 2,500 inches) and call it an '*A'Cre*'. Notice that a US ACRE is a 2,504.528916 inch square. If we were to make our US inch 0.001811566 longer, the *A'Cre* would be 2,500 inches exactly and the *A'Line* would be 6361.50 kilometers long (3952.85 miles.) I don't know precisely where this intersects the earth's surface, but I am sure somebody will know as it is well above sea level at the polls.

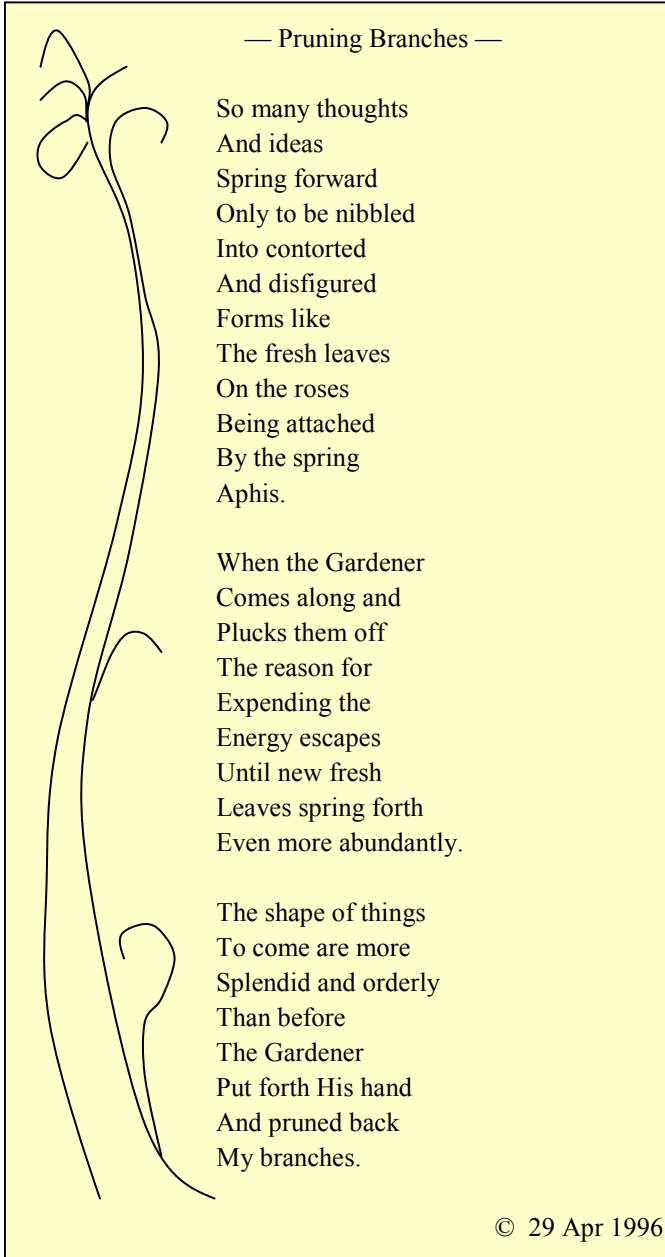
Now, divide this 2,500 inches by 100 again and we have the eARth 'M'eter, tHe Cubit (ARM+Hand Cubit) which is 25 inches long or 63.5 centimeters as it stands today. The diagram to the right demonstrates how these measurement relationships relate to Ezekiel's Temple Complex (ETC).

INSPIRATION

In order to build the temple, hotel, dome, farms, and city to the dimensions spoken of in the Bible, it is necessary to establish the length of the temple cubit (q), and we have gotten to this by first turning to a lesser dimension: the INCH.

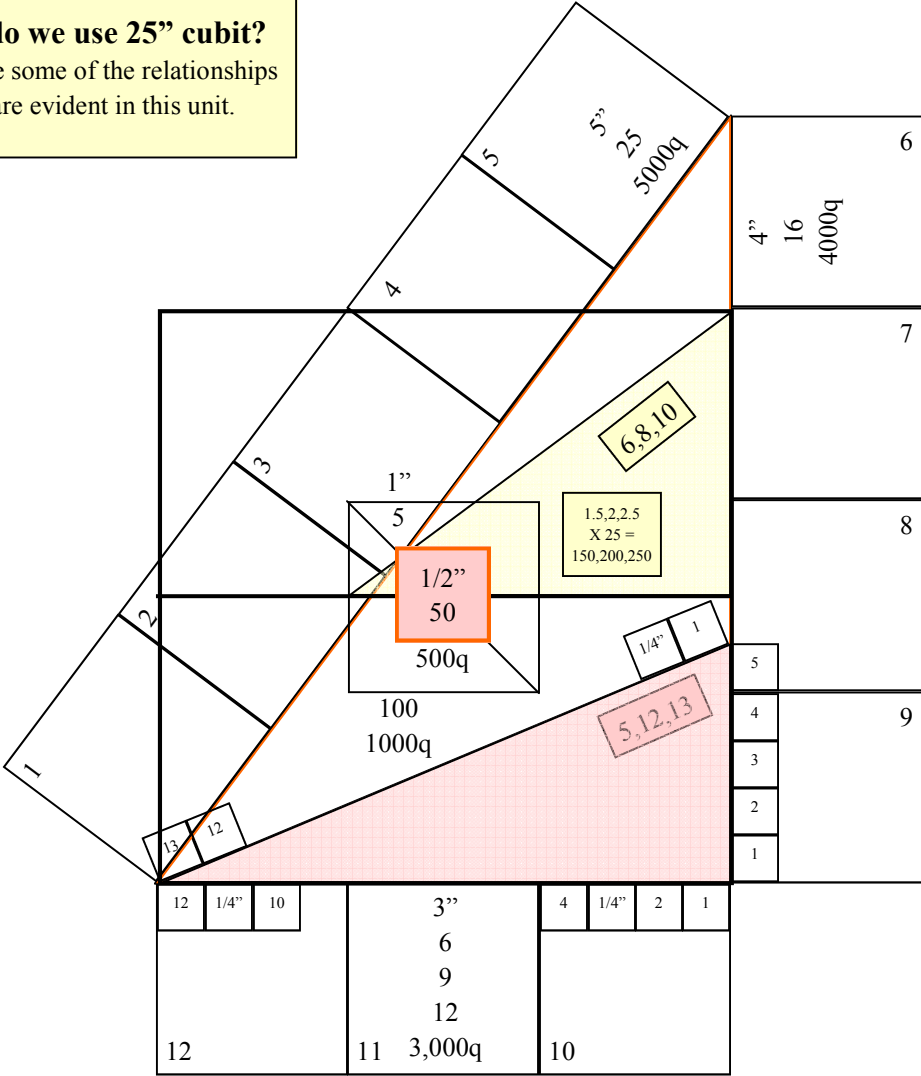
While in prayer concerning the length of the cubit used by Ezekiel, a book written by Tom Valentine came to our attention. This, along with many other sources, declared that the 25-inch cubit is a part of an ancient system of measuring

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Why do we use 25" cubit?
 These are some of the relationships
 that are evident in this unit.

Convenient Scales
**Fraction/Decimal
 Interaction**
 $1/4'' = 0.01$ cubit
Right Triangles
 5,12,13
 3,4,5
 6,8,10
 15,20,25
Rational Numbers
 $3 + 4 = 7$
 $3+4+5=12$
 $13+12 = 25$
 $9 + 16 = 25$
 $5+12+13 = 30$
 $9+16+25 = 50$
 $15+20+25 = 60$



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that is compatible with, and possibly superior to, any *system* of measurement in use today, and that the base unit of this cubit was the inch.

At this web review (<http://members.aol.com/larrypahl/py-index.htm>) of Peter Tompkins book, we find this statement: "Does the Great Pyramid really embody precise proportions? Does it connect to earth and astronomical measurements? The resounding answer is Yes to anyone willing to apply themselves to the data in this detailed book. Tompkins (who also wrote *The Secret Life of Plants*) traces the history of research and measurements of the Great Pyramid, including all the faulty efforts. Tompkins puts the reader in the position of having all the data and references to verify his presentation. The geodetic information is extraordinary. To understand the ancients, one must understand the critical importance of earth measures." ¹

We would also add: To build, a standard must be established by the designer and used by the builders.

Therefore, by design, the 25" AMH cubit (q) is the ruler David's BRANCH uses in designing and constructing the temple Ezekiel describes.

We will simply refer to the AMH-CUBIT as ONE 25 inch cubit, or simply: cubit (q). You can consider this an arbitrary management decision by David's BRANCH. There are many other valid options that could be considered. But for sake of argument, and the resolution thereof, David's BRANCH has settled the matter. **THE AMH-CUBIT IS 25-INCHES OR .635 METERS EXACTLY.**

" . . . there are 25 pyramid inches in a sacred cubit and there are exactly 10,000,000 sacred cubits from the center of the earth to its pole. Thus the earth's polar radius is 10,000,000 sacred cubits or 250,000,000 pyramid inches exactly." (<http://www.gizapyramid.com/index.html>)

It is IMPORTANT TO NOTE; 25-inches i.e., 0.635 meters will not produce the above results. The inch would need to be about one-thousandth (.001) longer. If in the future, it should be deemed advisable to adjust the AMH-CUBIT/INCH to meet this Earth Standard, it would be possible by simply recalibrating all measuring instruments. This would in no way effect the design drawings and specifications.

[AIAA 2003-6225](#) American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics: Footnote: one Earth radii equals 6371.2 kilometers. USA

[The Pendulum: Scientific, ...](#)
Edited by: Arthur Stinner, Colin F. Gauld, Michael R. Matthews: Springer 2005

The Great Pyramid: Man's Monument to Man by Tom Valentine, (Pinnacle Books, L.A., 1980)

Secrets of the Great Pyramid by Peter Tompkins (416 pages, pb, \$18.95) Harper & Row, 1978 ISBN 0-06-090631-6

<http://www.gizapyramid.com/charles3.htm> CHARLES JOHNSON'S RESEARCH Earth / matrix; Science in Ancient Artwork and Science Today; The Geometry of Ancient Sites. "a grid system for the entire planet."

<http://www.pyramidmatrix.com/> Carl P. Munck, in his work entitled, *The Code*